

HERITAGE

LINKING THE PAST WITH THE PRESENT — FOR THE FUTURE

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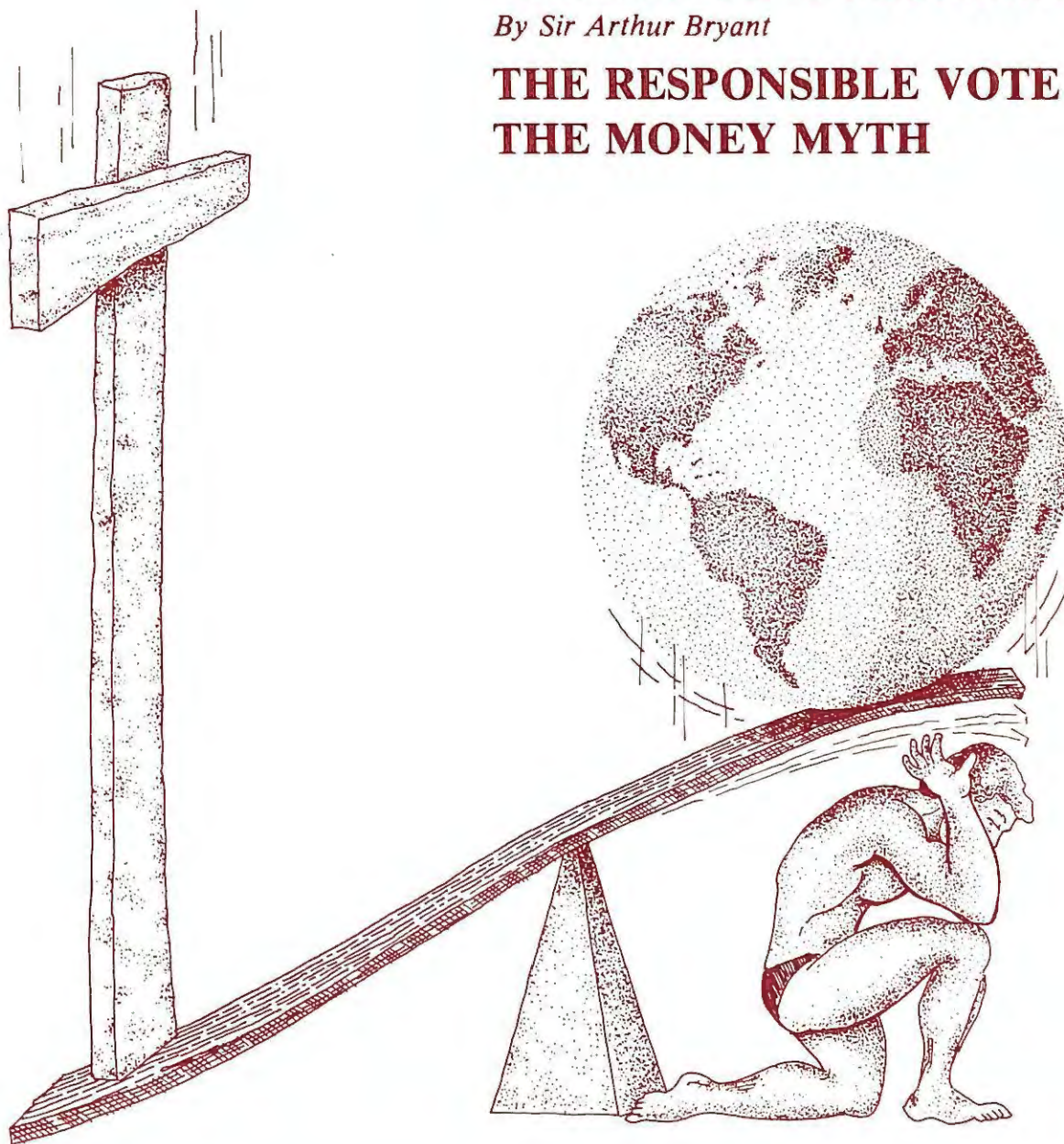
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ANSWER TO A DELIMMA

By Sir Arthur Bryant

THE RESPONSIBLE VOTE THE MONEY MYTH



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Religion

1985 is looming as a most critical year for our nation and our heritage. The destruction of many of our long tried and proven institutions and customs has accelerated over the last couple of years and seems likely to continue unless there is a genuine groundswell of public opinion to halt the process.

However it needs more than defence, it needs constructive alternatives as solutions to the dilemmas that provide the excuse for so much of the destruction that has taken place.

The most essential prerequisite to any long term rejuvenation of our society must be a re-examination of the undergirding and motivating philosophy (or religion) of our society. Sir Arthur Bryant in his article 'Answer to a Dilemma', which appears in this issue, quotes G.K. Chesterton who observed that modern man had not only lost the way but lost the map. He goes on to say. . . "If I had to find in a word an explanation for the contrast between the philosophy of the mid-nineteenth century and that of the third quarter of the twentieth century I would seek it in the word God." That is the essence of our dilemma — we have replaced the Christian concept of God with a newly revived religion — humanism.

Much of our heritage is the product of man's endeavour to apply Christian principles to all aspects of society. Although often far from perfectly applied, it has over many years conferred enormous benefits and should, for the student of history, point the way forward.

'A conception of reality' is a definition for *religion* derived from the words origin. This definition not only gives us a far clearer understanding of Christianity but shows us that socialism, communism, etc. are religions in the sense that they are conceptions of reality and endeavour to bind action to that conception. One is then left with the questions — which conception actually reflects reality, how can we best conform to it? This is well answered by a recent correspondent to "*The Australian*" who said that he bought Peugeot cars and practiced Christianity because they work — he's tried the others and they don't. Whether the Peugeot philosophy conforms closer than others to the physical realities of the universe with which builders of motor cars are concerned is perhaps open to debate. Surely however we are capable of determining from history whether or not Christianity works when applied to society. It's time for a long hard look.

THE AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

The Australian Heritage Society was launched in Melbourne on September 18th, 1971 at an Australian League of Rights Seminar. It was clear that Australia's heritage is under increasing attack from all sides; spiritual, cultural, political and constitutional. A permanent body was required to ensure that young Australians were not cut off from their true heritage and the Heritage Society assumed that role in a number of ways.

The Australian Heritage Society welcomes people of all ages to join in its programme for the regeneration of the spirit of Australia. To value the great spiritual realities that we have come to know and respect through our heritage, the virtues of patriotism, of integrity and love of truth, the pursuit of goodness and beauty, an unselfish concern for other people — to maintain a love and loyalty for those values.

Young Australians have a very real challenge before them. The Australian Heritage Society, with your support can give them the necessary lead in building a better Australia.

"Our heritage today is the fragments gleaned from past ages; the heritage of tomorrow — good or bad — will be determined by our actions today."

SIR RAPHAEL CILENTO

First Patron of The Australian Heritage Society

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Answer to a Dilemma

By Sir Arthur Bryant



This article first appeared in the *Illustrated London News* 6 December 1958 and is reprinted from "The Lion and the Unicorn" with the kind permission of Sir Arthur Bryant.

G.K. Chesterton once observed that modern man had not only lost the way but lost the map. Today, only one thing about the future of humanity seems clear: that man has no idea where he is going. He wants to travel faster and further, but beyond a vague aspiration to colonise the moon—for what precise purpose no one seems to know—he does not appear to have any ultimate objective at all. He would like, of course, to increase his material comforts and diminish the amount of pain attendant on his brief physical existence and to postpone, as long as possible, the hour of his personal demise. He would also like to do less work for more material reward. But there his aspirations end; the meaning of his destiny, as

seen by himself, is as confused and indeterminate as that of a Picasso picture. Indeed, that great but perverse artist affords, like so much contemporary music, a perfect reflection of the thoughts and mood of the age—an age of Uncertainty and Bewilderment.

Of course, those who don't know where they are going sometimes reach their destination quickly; the Gadarene swine did. Robert Louis Stevenson wrote that it is better to travel hopefully than to arrive. Yet his accent was on the word hopefully, and part of modern man's trouble is that he hasn't much hope. Despite pipe-dream platitudes about future peace and prosperity, the man in the street, so far as he thinks about the future, is more afraid than hopeful. He expects nuclear wars and slumps, dole-queues and strikes, civil strife and authoritarian regimentation. And he does so with a fatalistic indifference which, in this country at least, is quite alien to the spirit of her past. The pessimism and defeatism of his attitude would have amazed and horrified his cheerful, vigorous great-grandfather of a century ago.

If I had to find in a word an explanation for the contrast between the philosophy of the mid-nineteenth century and that of the third quarter of the twentieth century I would seek it in the word God. By God man implies an intellectual idea or abstraction which he cannot define in concrete terms. He has often tried to do so, but always in vain, for it involves a contradiction in terms. Even those who fashioned graven images to represent their gods and worshipped and offered sacrifices at their feet never really believed that the God they feared or sought to propitiate was contained in the inanimate stocks or stones before which they knelt. What they were concerned with was an intangible, invisible and mysteriously indefinable Power behind the outward form of their man-fashioned idols. That Power was the explanation of life and all its mysteries and perils, the key to their future, the arbiter and guide to their conduct—a spiritual king and lord by serving whom they hoped to find a way through the storms and perils which encompassed them.

And history suggests that great human achievement, both individual and corporate, has always been preceded and accompanied by religious or spiritual faith.

The religions have varied, but faith and the hope and energy begotten by faith have been the common denominator of every major outburst of human vitality. "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles: they shall run and not be weary." It was not only the prophet Isaiah who noted this phenomenon. Nor has it only been the God of Israel who inspired and heartened man to do great things. The cold God in the Kremlin and the

bloodthirsty racial Gods of Valhalla and Berchtesgaden have set men marching too.

But we in the West now apparently have no god. Formal obligation to the Christian God is still paid by the official leaders of the Western nations on ceremonial occasions,

**but in pursuit of national policy the
conception of God and God's will plays
little or no part.**

Some modern historians, who not unnaturally are swayed by the philosophy of their age, maintain that it never did. In this, I am convinced, they are wrong. Belief in God and God's will played an enormous part in the policy of this country, not only in the Middle Ages and in the religious ferment of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but also in the Victorian, and even in the Edwardian, era. Great Britain did not go to war in 1914, as is often argued today, because of some abstruse diplomatic accident in one or more of the European capitals and chancelleries, but because the people of Britain and their pacifically-minded representatives believed that it was contrary to Christian conscience and morality that an aggressor should be allowed to violate with impunity the frontiers of a small nation whose territorial integrity and neutrality both we and that aggressor had sworn to maintain. Even as late as 1939, though religious faith in Britain was rapidly declining, we went to war for similar reasons. As a people we were prepared to lay down our lives and material possessions sooner than see what we believed to be a moral principle flouted and trampled under. That principle derived from the Christian religion and belief in God.

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I am far from supposing that this country is incapable of the same conviction and unanimity of sacrifice. Nor do I believe that the Christian faith in Great Britain and Western Europe and America is dead; in many places and among large and powerful minorities it is still very much alive. Yet running through so much of what is now taken for granted is the idea that God—and, as an implied consequence, God's will—are outmoded notions that no longer have any validity. In an interview which that brilliant astronomer, Mr Fred Hoyle, gave to a popular newspaper on the creation of the universe, he was reported as saying that there was no room for a super being in a universe where there is continuous creation. Since the latest scientific observations and conclusions suggest that creation itself is a ceaseless and continuous process, Mr Hoyle contended that, if a super being exists at all, he must stand outside space, time and the universe itself. I am not quite clear what Mr Hoyle's own view of the matter is, but, according to his interviewer,

**"In Hoyle's universe there is no
beginning and no end; there is no limit
to space and time; and there is no God."**

Now if the third of these propositions is supposed to follow from the first and second, I cannot see it as anything but a colossal non sequitur. It is, of course, perfectly true that in the past a large number of unthinking persons supposed God—the old-fashioned name for Mr Hoyle's hypothetical "super being"—to be Himself confined within the bounds of time and space, a part, as it were, of His own Creation. In its crudest manifestation this supposition took the form of picturing God as a kind of extra large and venerable, though all-powerful, male being with a long white beard floating over the cosmos like a figure in a Blake engraving. But no one who has thought deeply about religious experience or probability has ever supposed that God was confined to His own visible Universe or was incapable of standing outside it. It seems, therefore, puerile to suggest that because modern science proves—so far as it is capable of proving such a thing—that God cannot be confined within existing Creation, no God can exist. The first condition of an all-powerful God is that He is outside the bounds of His own Creation, outside time and space—for in Eternity time must be non-existent—outside, except so far as He chooses to manifest Himself to man's limited perception and intelligence, human comprehension. It is because we know ourselves to be creatures of finite mind and capacity and helpless in a universe of infinite possibility that we crave for, and seek to believe in, an infinite and eternal God. Everything science reveals only heightens the sense of the necessity of God and man's dependence on Him.

*“Except Ye Become as
Little Children”*

THE QUEEN'S CHRISTMAS MESSAGE 1984

Last June, we celebrated the 40th anniversary of D-Day. That occasion in Normandy was a memorable one for all of us who were able to be there. It was partly a day of sadness, as we paid our respects to those who died for us, but it was also a day full of comradeship and of hope. For me, perhaps the most lasting impression was one of thankfulness that the forty intervening years have been ones of comparative peace. The families of those who died in battle, and the veterans who fought beside them in their youth, can take comfort from the fact that the great nations of the world have contrived, sometimes precariously maybe, to live together without major conflict. The grim lessons of two World Wars have not gone completely unheeded.

I feel that in the world today there is too much concentration on the gloomy side of life, so that we tend to underestimate our blessings. But I think we can at least feel thankful that, in spite of everything, our children and grandchildren are growing up in a more or less peaceful world.

The happy arrival of our fourth grandchild gave great cause for family celebrations. But for parents and grandparents, a birth is also a time for reflection on what the future holds for the baby and how they can best ensure its safety and happiness. To do that, I believe we must be prepared to learn as much from them as they do from us. We could use some of that sturdy confidence and devastating honesty with which children rescue us from self-doubts and self-delusions. We could borrow that unstinting trust of the child in its parents for our dealings with each other. Above all, we must retain the child's readiness to forgive, with which we are all born and which it is all too easy to lose as we grow older. Without it, divisions between families, communities and nations remain unbridgeable. We owe it to our children and grandchildren to live up to the standards of behaviour and tolerance which we are so eager to teach them.

One of the more encouraging developments since the war has been the birth of the Commonwealth. Like a child, it has grown, matured and strengthened, until today the vision of its future is one of increasing understanding and co-operation between its members. Notwithstanding the strains and stresses of nationalism, different cultures and religions and its growing membership, the



H.M. the Queen

Commonwealth family has still managed to hold together and to make a real contribution to the prevention of violence and discord.

And it is not only in the Commonwealth that progress has been made towards a better understanding between nations. The enemies of 1944, against whom so many of our countrymen fought and died on those beaches in Normandy, are now our steadfast friends and allies. But friendship, whether we are talking of continents or next door neighbours, should not need strife as its forerunner.

It is particularly at Christmas, which marks the birth of the Prince of Peace, that we should work to heal old wounds and to abandon prejudice and suspicion. What better way of making a start than by remembering what Christ said — “Except ye become as little children, ye shall not enter into the Kingdom of Heaven”.

God bless you and a very happy Christmas to you all.

No matter whose the lips that would speak, they must be free and un gagged. The community which dares not protect its humblest and most hated member in the free utterance of his opinions, no matter how false or hateful, is only a gang of slaves.

—Wendell Phillips

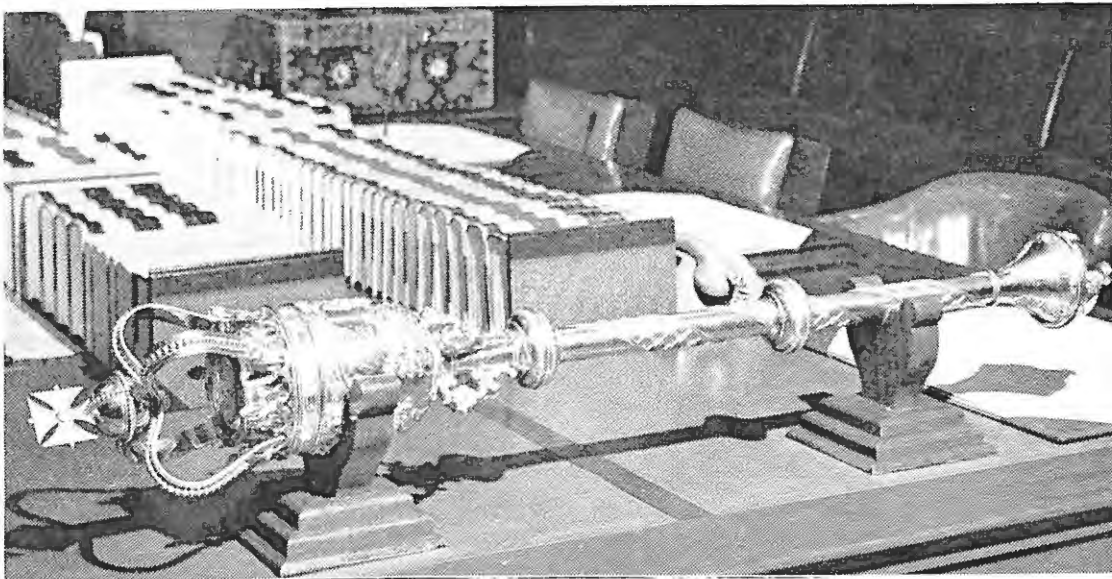
THE RESPONSIBLE VOTE

The next step towards Democracy

by Dr Geoffrey Dobbs

There is little doubt that there is an increasing feeling of contempt and betrayal held by the electors of this nation towards government and politicians. This despite the frequency of elections and the handsome rewards offered to attract "better men" to office.

The current pressure for reform of our electoral system can only improve things if it is based on correct principles. The following thought-provoking article examines the principles involved and is reprinted from Home (U.K.). Readers should note that the article discusses aspects of U.K. politics, it is however just as applicable to our situation.



Government — In accordance with the will of the governed?

Anyone who has stayed up on an Election night to listen to the declarations of results and the running commentary on the state of the Parties must have realised that they were spectators at a game or sport, not unlike a Test Match, or the Grand National.

It is, of course, a War Game, as are most games, even one as gentle as chess; but in this case it is a War Game which has actually been substituted for civil war as a means of deciding who shall govern us. And since no sane or responsible person can possibly want civil war or accept it as the less of two evils unless the other is of the direct nature, the substitution of a vote-counting game may be welcomed as a step towards democracy (defined as government in accordance with the will of the governed).

But there is a saying that the substitution of means for ends is the very essence of sin, and the identification of the 'rules' or conventions of the electoral game, and especially the assumptions which underlie those conventions, with democracy

itself, provides a notable example of its truthfulness.

What our electoral system does is to substitute a numerical record of partisanship, as manipulated by the propaganada 'campaigns' of the parties, on one day every few years, for the armies of vassals and mercenaries which in former years could be summoned to the fray by rival contenders for the power of government. The 'rule' now is that the biggest battalion wins and takes the jackpot (the power of office).

This is all very well as a game, just as the most runs win in cricket or the most goals in football. But when erected into a Great Moral Principle of Democracy, the assumption underlying 'majority rule' turns out to be inhumanly oppressive and disastrously out of touch with reality. This assumption is that every elector is a cypher, equal and identical in every respect, possessing no human qualities except that of ability to make a mark in the space provided to supply the numerical feedback required by his would-be rulers. No human

quality, such as courage, skill, intelligence, loyalty, wisdom, will-power, experience, responsibility, or even common sense, counts for one iota. The vote of a vicious hooligan or a doped drug-addict is precisely equal to that of a responsible citizen. The vote of a bitterly anti-British Irish republican is precisely equal to that of a loyal subject. And this, which is a mere electoral convention, has long and far over-stepped its bounds and has become a violently promoted ideology of egalitarianism, since de-personalisation is absolutely essential to the collective manipulation of mankind.

SECRET MEANS IRRESPONSIBLE

A further convention erected into a principle is that the ballot should be 'secret'—from the public, that is, though the numbering of the ballot-forms provides for 'secret' information to corrupt agents of an oppressive Government. This is ostensibly to protect the voter from improper pressure, e.g. from an employer or trade union. That is, it absolves him from all human properties such as courage, or responsibility for his vote, since he cannot be held to account for it.

Thus de-humanised into an anonymous, irresponsible number, the voter remains subject to the collective pressures of centrally broadcast, mass-psychology and mass-bribery, penetrating into every home. This uses modern technology to evade the former need for physical assembly in transforming the entire population into a mob, passively manipulated by words and images.

In recent years techniques for routine manipulation of what is called 'public opinion' have been much improved by the frequent 'feedback' provided by statistical sampling for 'opinion polls'. The most blatant example to date was in the run-up for the referendum on the EEC. Moreover, the tendency to reduce people to the status of mere units in a manipulable statistic now obviously permeates our whole society. Our bureaucracy seems now incapable of human communications; it can only send out standard forms or print to the units of population. All but the smallest businesses now treat customers as statistics, and seem incapable also of reading or understanding a letter. Trades Union Leaders slap down a card-vote of a million or so equal and identical unit-workers and woe betide any standard unit of the working-class-solidarity-lump which imagines it is a human being and can make its own decisions as to whether to work or strike, or its own bargains with the employer.

All this is backed by a propaganda-induced puritanical emotion which is confused with 'morality', and which regards 'discrimination' between units of the collective human herd, especially on any natural basis such as race or sex, as the ultimate 'sin'. With it goes the conviction that 'private' persons are inherently wicked than politically appointed status-holders who are infallibly superior, and the aim of all parties for 'full employment'—hireling status and hireling mentality for all during their years of strongest will



The Senate in session

and energy. This is matched by the collective pauperisation of the unhired, the sociological 'dogoodism' of the Welfare State, and the extreme example of collective fluoride-dosing of statistical tooth-bearing units, ignoring their protests as human beings.

Necessarily there is some truth behind all perversions of the truth, even the most gross. The truth behind egalitarianism which gives it its strength is that, while to say that any two men are equal is to deny their humanity and personality, there are fundamental respects in which we must treat them 'equally', though the correct word is 'equitably'.

WE ALL DESCEND TO BE EQUAL

When we are reduced to our lowest common denominator as mere biological mechanisms we all need the necessities of life: air, water, food, clothes, shelter, and in our modern society, money to buy these things, because our greatest basic need is life itself. We all equally need our life, which is not to say that the life we need is equal, for it is different for every person. Never was a confusion of meanings more disastrous than that which transfers the 'equality' to the whole person, who is thereby, reduced to a unit in a collectivity. The extent to which the numerical-unit concept of people has now permeated our society may be judged by the widespread acceptance of abortion, and even more by the current controversy about in vitro fertilisation, in which units of human-embryo are cultured and may be subdivided with the ultimate prospect of 'successful' production of the numerical 'ideal'—the collective mass of equal and indistinguishable, cloned man-units.

Have we now got far away from the ideology of 'numerical democracy' by universal suffrage with secret, anonymous ballot? By no means! It can be seen to lead directly to the one-party, egalitarian Work-State, in which every life is controlled by the

Government regulation of the necessities of life, and in which the grossest inequalities are those which are State-imposed (e.g. between secret police and ordinary citizens). How then are we to escape this fate?

Surely, the only way is to bring back humanity and personality into the relationship between people and their rulers and controllers of every sort, in business as well as politics, and to do so before it is too late. In this, the demand of minority parties such as the Liberals and the SDP for mathematically 'fair' representation of their voters as numerical units is a step in the wrong direction, toward the consolidation of the collective treatment of human beings. It is, in fact, the logical anomalies of our 'first-past-the-post' system (note the horse-racing reference) which make it just workable, and especially the one-member constituency in which the M.P. is expected to represent all his constituents as people, and not merely those who voted for him. The better ones do, in fact, regularly meet their constituents and represent them to the Government Departments, at least on personal matters and those of special interest to them. To give this up for a multi-member constituency in which it is the parties which are represented would indeed be a backward step. A person is a person all the time. A voter is a voter once every few years if he bothers to vote.

The first step, then, is to increase our personal contact as far as we can with M.P.'s, Councillors, bureaucrats, service monopolists and suppliers and bosses of every kind and to insist, where it is appropriate, on being treated as persons, not as 'units', to be put off with a standard form or circular.

A CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSAL

When it comes to our electoral system which is now under strong pressure to change, the last direction we want it to move is towards greater impersonalisation, as for instance, with proportional representation of people as numerical units. But it is no use being purely critical. We ought to have something constructive to offer as an objective to aim for in the right direction of representation of the will of people as people, i.e. possessed of free will and responsibility. Responsibility implies being prepared to abide by the result so of their choices, as we all do, for instance, when we make an economic choice by buying something.

This means, first of all, abolishing the secret ballot—except perhaps at first in cases of extreme intimidation, e.g. in Northern Ireland, in some trades union ballots and in Parliament where it ought not be introduced to evade the tranny of the Party Whips. But in general, a vote which the voter is not prepared to acknowledge or be held to account for is a mere whim or opinion held without knowledge or conviction, which ought not to have any influence on our national affairs. Though, incidentally, publicity is usually a better protection

against victimisation than a secrecy which is vulnerable to potential oppressors.

But then, given that our responsible voter is prepared to make his choice openly and to stand by it and bear the consequences, good or bad, what sort of choice is he offered, at present? Always a vague package, eulogistically described in terms more reminiscent of a confidence trickster than an honest trader, the cost of which is left to the imagination, but is presumed to be paid mainly by some other class or group than that of the elector in question. Voting oneself supposedly someone else's money is not an exercise of will but merely of covetousness. Democracy is government in accordance with the will, not the greed, of the people.

The right direction to look and work for, as the next step towards a better, not a worse, democracy, is surely towards the presentation of far more precise, and carefully costed programmes by the parties, as candidates tendering for the contract of Government; while the responsible elector, in making his choice, must be prepared to back it with his money, as he would expect to do with any other choice. This would mean that, for a time, he would be taxed, not only in relation to income as at present, but also in relation to the cost of the programme for which he voted.

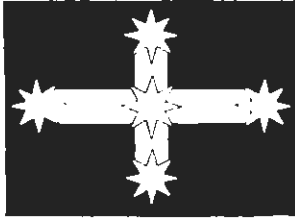
A RESPONSIBLE DEMOCRACY

Such a proposal, known as *The Responsible Vote*, would need a great deal of amplification and working out in practical detail but it represents a continuation of the historic progress towards a responsible democracy, which was diverted back towards the Servile State with the introduction of universal, anonymous, irresponsible, secret, numerical suffrage. Now, when our electoral system is the subject of much criticism, dissatisfaction, and even contempt, is the time to infuse into the minds of both politicians and people the idea that there is a hope for real progress and an escape from our present disastrous path; but it lies in moving in precisely the opposite direction to that which is at present reducing human beings to the status of manipulated numerical units.

“The hill, though high, I covet to ascend;
The difficulty will not me offend,
For I perceive the way to life lies here.
Come, pluck up, heart, let's neither faint nor fear.
Better, though difficult, the right way to go,
Than wrong, though easy, where the end is woe.”

“The Pilgrim's Progress”
By John Bunton

Eureka flag misused



EUREKA FLAG
"OF GREAT HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE"

With the celebration of Victoria's 150th anniversary underway, it is worthwhile to recall that the 130th anniversary of the Eureka Stockade incident occurs on December 3, this year.

This notable event is a timely occasion for Australians to consider, and reject, the current use of the Eureka flag by groups such as the BLF, the Communist Party and other extreme organisations.

The flag under which Peter Lalor and his fellow diggers gathered, served to unite a group suffering a harsh and unjust system; they did

not gather for the purpose of revolution, only reform. Indeed, the miners' actions embodied the spirit of free enterprise which had attracted them to the goldfields in the first place.

Peter Lalor, it should be remembered, went on to become an eminent conservative politician and Speaker in the Legislative Assembly.

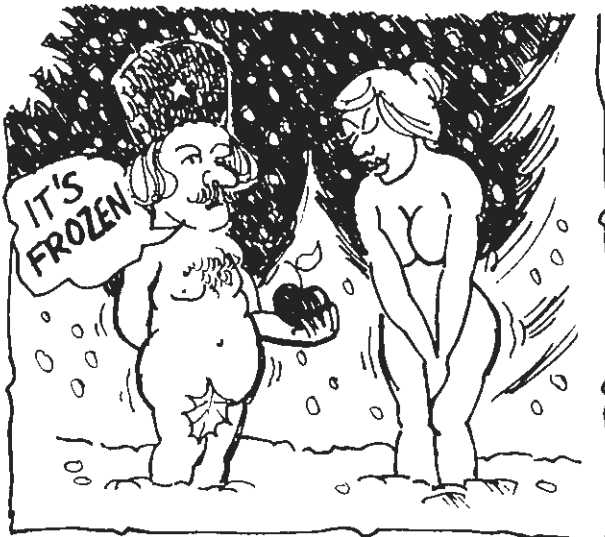
The Eureka flag is uniquely Australian and is of great historical significance and it is a flag of which all Australians should be proud. While it is not advocated as an alternative national flag, its place in Australian history should be rightfully preserved.

The misuse of the flag should be brought to the attention of all Australians, so that the truth of the Eureka uprising is not distorted to suit the dubious aims of politically motivated fringe groups.

P.F. LALOR
(Great-great grandson
of Peter Lalor)
Oakleigh, Vic
"The Australian"
27/11/84.

A LIGHTER TOUCH

THE FIRST HUMANS



A Russian school-teacher asked the class. "Who were the first human-beings?" A pupil replied "Adam and Eve". "And what nationality were they?" The reply was "Russian of course". "And how do you know they were Russians?" "Easy, they had no roof over their heads, no clothes to wear, only one apple between them,—and they called it Paradise!"

POLITICS

"He told me that all politics and all politicians were corrupt and that's why he had to get out of it. Later, I found out what he **did** get out of it; two houses in Canberra, a new car and caravan, a yacht, a swimming pool, a country residence, and a government pension."

N.F. Rolls
Belgrave Victoria

PETROL TICKETS

During World War II a Volunteer Defence Corp (V.D.C.) was formed in the Gayndah district for those engaged in essential food producing industries, unable to take part on the War front.

Some dairyfarmers travelled many miles to attend the weekly parade for instruction in defence strategy.

Special petrol tickets were made available for those travelling long distances by car.

One night our Sergeant Major advised that those entitled to petrol tickets should call at the office of the orderly clerk.

The wag of our unit — "Gallat," had to travel five miles on his 21 year old pony — "Chester". When he appeared at the door of the orderly clerk's office with an expectant expression on his face, the orderly clerk shouted "What are you doing here Private "Gallat", you don't want petrol tickets." "No Sir, horse-shoes for me", was the reply.

Alf Pinwill
Gayndah, Qld

THE MONEY MYTH

by T.W.S. Dutton, F.S. Mech. E.



"The LOVE of money is the root of all evil" is a statement familiar to us all, as is the story of Christ throwing the money changers from the temple. The reasons behind them are not so well known.

Perhaps the answer lies in the fact that money is an abstraction — it is not REAL WEALTH. A money system should reflect the real, it should enhance economic activity which is but an adjunct to man's main purpose — spiritual development. If however it is manipulated (as it has been continuously through the centuries) it perverts the real and frustrates man's true purpose.

As such it can cause artificial poverty and wealth, injustice and conflict. Worst of all it can invade personnell INTEGRITY, it can cause us to deliver to Caesar that which is God's. Our substance, (our taxes and time) are taken by our caesar to further abortion, humanistic and atheistic causes for which the individual should have responsibility. It restricts SPIRITUAL activity.

What then is money?

In view of the massive financial (as opposed to economic) and moral crisis under which this nation and the world is now staggering, it is time the people knew the answer!

If there was some way that we could make complacency taxable, we might at least be on the way towards solving our economic and other problems. But, not only are too many people complacent, they are completely unaware of the difference between money and REAL wealth and, they know even less about how money is created and by whom and, how it could, and should be made our servant instead of us being its slaves.

In various countries at various times it has taken many forms. When I first went to New Guinea e.g., seas shells and even salt were acceptable as currency in certain parts. In Lord Howe Island as late as 1935 there was a dreadful plague of rats. In order to encourage the destruction of this pest, rats tails became acceptable as currency. In fact, at various times in many parts of the world, such things as beads, feathers, carpets, leather discs, fish hooks, bronze, silver and gold have been used as currency.

Today money has degenerated to the stage where paper is used as money. In other words, money today has virtually no inherent value. Gold, silver and even lesser metals are commodities, and do have an inherent value which can be exchanged for another commodity even in another country. Paper money has no inherent value. It is fictitious wealth.

This brings us to the question, *What is real wealth?*

Most people would say "Money, of Course" and, they would be completely wrong.

REAL WEALTH

Of what use to a starving man on a desert island is a million dollars? It would be utterly useless. Real wealth to that man would be food, shelter and clothing. Where there are no goods or services — money is worthless. This is true of every country in the world, no matter how fabulously rich it is in

gold, silver or precious stones. The *Real Wealth* to the inhabitants is always the basics of food, shelter and clothing. Of course we have come to regard luxuries such as T.V.'s, motor cars and refrigerators etc., also as essential *but*, this does not alter the basic fact that it is all these things which are produced by the knowledge, skill, initiative, planing and industry of the people; that is the *real wealth* of any nation.

Modern technology has made it possible for us to produce far more of everything than we can use. There is more than enough food produced for everyone in Australia to be well nourished. Everyone in Australia could be comfortably dressed and live in a comfortable home. Why then are there hundreds of thousands of people in this "rich" country undernourished and living in slum conditions? The same applies to America, said to be the richest country in the world. Why? — The answer briefly, is lack of the fictitious wealth we call money.

MONEY: — The production of which in its modern form requires very little knowledge or skill and is almost costless to produce. Money: . . . which should be merely a convenient means of transferring real wealth from one person to another, from one industry to another, or even from governments to the people. In other words, — *it should be our obedient servant*. So, let us see how we have undoubtedly allowed it to become our master, and what we must do to return it to its proper state of *servitude*, to you and me, the people that actually create the real wealth.

CREATORS OF MONEY

To most people money and wealth is metal coins and paper notes, but in actual fact, only about 8% of business in Australia is transacted with this type of money. The other 92% by nothing as tangible as that, but merely by the entry of intangible figures in bank ledgers. The cost of producing this type of "currency" is about a half of 1%, but, I don't have to tell you how much it costs to get a loan from the banks. It is this simple fact that has given the bankers of the world the sole use of this apparently mystic power to create enormous wealth and power out of nothing.

Who allowed them to usurp that power? We did. And that means every single one of us that has a vote. It is our ignorance of the facts, our apathy, our failure to demand that our elected leaders taken this power away from the bankers and place it back where it belongs. where our Constitution says it should be, *and that is under the control of the governments elected by the people*. Thus making it truly the servant of the people instead of enslaving us.

Banking is the only instance in recorded history where it is possible to lend something that virtually has no material existence, make handsome profits out of it, and, by this means acquire the REAL WEALTH of whole nation. Let me give you an instance of how it works.

THE COMMONWEALTH BANK

You all know the Commonwealth Bank. But how many of you know how or why it was started? It was named "Commonwealth" because the idea was to make the real wealth of the nation common to the people that create it and that was the way it actually worked for all too short a period.

In 1912 it opened its doors for the first time. It had no capital. Its only assets was a loan of £10,000 made available by the Commonwealth Government. Ten years alter, it owned bank premises worth £731,000 (not dollars) accumulated profits of £4,404,000, other assets amounted to £134,356,000. By 1956 its assets had grown to over £2,000 million pounds, a figure which at that time exceeded the value of all the assets of all the larger public companies in Australia. All this was created out of an original debt of £10,000. In addition to the above, it had provided the money to purchase the Commonwealth Shipping Line, build the Transcontinental Railway and finance a large part of World War I, WITHOUT INCREASING OUR NATIONAL DEBT OR OUR INTEREST PAYMENTS.

Unfortunately that ideal state of our monetary system ended in 1923, when that great Australian, Sir Denison Miller died. He was the first Governor of the "Peoples' Bank". Within twelve months of his death the bank was placed in charge of a Board of Directors. This very quickly reduced this threat to the power of the worlds' bankers to the status of their obedient servant. And, don't believe anyone who tries to tell you that the Reserve Bank is any different.

If these banks were still the servants of the people, and not the obedient servants of our money masters, we would not be cursed by inflation, we would not be the victims of successive "booms and busts"; the nations of the world would not be staggering under a massive load of debt and incentive destroying taxation.

CREATING MONEY

So, how do bankers accomplish the apparently impossible feat of creating money out of nothing, thereby accumulating the real wealth of the nations of the world? Don't be embarrassed if you don't know. You would be surprised how many bank employees don't know either, and, judging by the state of this nation's finances, most of our politicians don't know, or they are accomplices in the conspiracy.

Now most people have the idea that banks only lend the money that is deposited by their clients. In actual fact, they lend anything from 10 to 15 times this amount, and this is done merely by entering figures on a card or in a ledger. This is the fictitious "money" that costs almost nothing to create, but, for which the unfortunate borrowers have to pay interest and, in addition have to provide real wealth as security in the form of real estate, plant, machinery, manufactured goods and so on, and, should the borrower not be able to meet the interest payments or pay off the principle, the bank

forecloses and acquires the real wealth of its client for nothing.

If you find this hard to believe, let me quote the words of men who were most assuredly in a position to know the facts. Sir Josiah Stamp was for many years Governor of the Bank of England. After he retired he gave a lecture to 150 Professors at the University of Texas from which I quote:

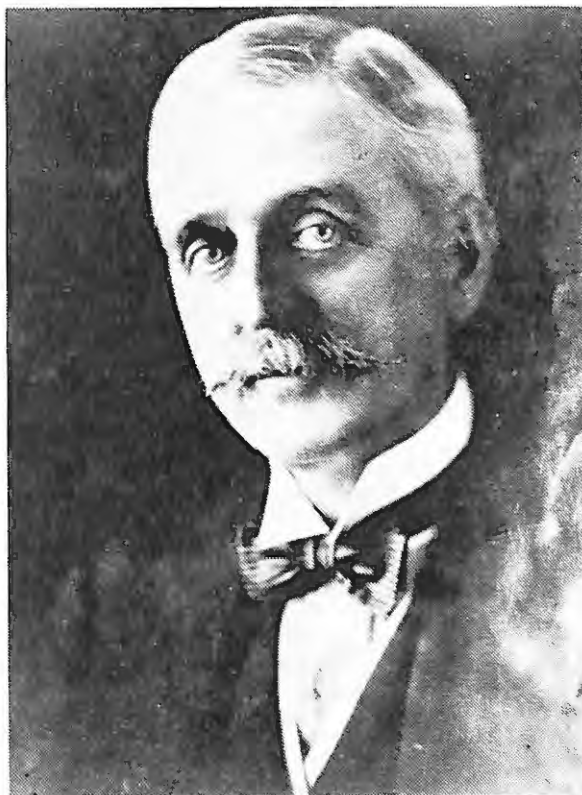
“Banking was conceived in iniquity and born in sin. The Bankers own the earth. Take it away from them but leave them the power to create money and, with a flick of a pen, they will buy it back again. — But, if you want to continue to be slaves of bankers and, pay the cost of your own slavery, then let bankers continue to create money and control credit.”

Graham Towers, Governor of the Central bank of Canada, when asked by a Government Committee how banks create money and credit, replied, “the manufacturing process consists of making a written or typed entry on a card or in a book. That is all. Broadly speaking all new money comes out of a bank in the form of loans; as loans are debts, then under the present system all money is debt”. In reply to the question, “But if the issue of currency is the prerogative of Government, then that prerogative has been transferred from the Government to the bank system?” Towers replied, “Yes”. Sir Edward Holder, an eminent British banker admitted under questioning, “Banking is little more than book-keeping. It is mostly the transfer of credit from one person to another. The transfer is by cheque. Cheques are currency. Currency is money”. But, I would add that they are not legal currency and that bankers are little better than counterfeiters.

BANK “REVIEW”

The next bit of proof comes straight from the horses mouth, none other than the Bank of N.S.W.’s *Review* of October 1978, which says, “Today in Australia, as in most other modern economies, all money is a debt of the banking system. Another important source of money creation is by the banks. — When a banker grants a customer credit by overdraft, the bank “opens an account” in its books and gives the client the right to draw funds without having first to put money into the account. But the Bank deposits only increase when the customer actually draws on his account to pay his creditors. In the case of loans, funds are deposited directly to the customers credit and result in an immediate increase in the volume of money. In either case the money supply increases as a result of the banks lending activities. *As long as the debt remains outstanding, the communities quantity of money is increased*”.

In other words, when money is lent by a bank it passes into the possession of the person who borrows it, but, because it is really only figures in bank ledgers, no real money has been created but there is an increase in the communities purchasing power, for every bank loan creates a deposit either



Sir Denison Miller First Governor of the Commonwealth Bank.

in the bank that create it or in other banks; but, the repayment of the loan destroys it, with the result that there is now less money, or purchasing power to buy the goods or services produced as a result of the loan, unless, as happens in many cases, other loans are raised, usually by hire purchase or time payment agreements made by someone wishing to purchase the goods produced, thus is this iniquitous debt based monetary system perpetuated.

SHORTAGE OF MONEY

Now, the obvious question is, — If it is so easy to create money and credit almost costlessly and, we produce, or are capable of producing, far more real wealth in goods than we can use, why is it that there is never enough money available to purchase all we want, and in many cases, what we need, without going into debt?

This is true at every level of our society, from Government, public bodies such as the Water Board, Electricity Authority, Public Transport, Local Councils, Private Business, right down to families and individuals, many of whom never really own anything as everything from their home, their car and even clothing is bought on time payment and, with carefully calculated obsolescence by the time they are paid for, they are often worn out.

UNQUESTIONABLE PRINCIPLES

Economics and finance should be as practical and scientific, and as easily controlled, as our system of weights and measures, but it is obvious

that while we, the ordinary people have the initiative, the courage and the practical know how to produce real wealth in abundance, our economists and politicians have not got enough wit to evolve a practical, just and scientific system to distribute it. WHY?; because orthodox economists are carefully trained to be the obedient servants of the owners of debt and to perpetuate the creation of debt.

That is why you will find that all the people that have seen through the rotten sham of our present monetary system and provided viable solutions to the problem have all been people trained to think in terms of physical realities. People concerned with unquestionable principles. People who analyse the evidence sensibly and logically, and then evolve practical solutions. They are usually found among such people as physical scientists or engineers; never are they, or will they, be found among orthodox economists.

For example, Professor Frederick Soddy of Oxford University, who in addition to writing many scientific books and lecturing on scientific subjects, also made a very shrewd and analytical study of the monetary system, saw it for the shoddy fraud that it is, and gave us the remedy in books such as "The Role of Money" and "Money versus Man". Then there is that great Australian Professor, B.W. Monahan, who has been writing and lecturing for most of his adult life revealing the utter inadequacy of economists to produce a sane and just solution to our social and monetary problems. Last, but no means least, is that great engineer, Major C.H. Douglas, whose logical mind proved that social debt could be, and should be, replaced by Social Credit. And there are many more.

SOCIAL CREDIT

It was Douglas who produced the well known A plus B Theorem. And please, don't let us confuse a theorem with a mere theory.

A "theory" is little more than a supposition or a speculation. While a "theorem" is a proposition proved by a chain of reasoning, a truth established by means of accepted truths. (The diagram illustrates his A plus B Theorem). It proves mathematically why it will always be necessary to inject sufficient money or credit into our economy to ensure the complete distribution of all the goods and services that science and industry can produce. Furthermore, his system of Social Credit could free the nations of the world from the evils of the present overwhelming Social Debt.

The diagram explains the A plus B Theorem clearly. The figures are not meant to present actual percentages of the various costs involved, but, it must be obvious that no amount of juggling or economists' jargon can alter the simple fact that the combined A plus B costs have produced goods to the value of \$100.00, but, only \$48.00 has been made available to purchase these goods. And, another factor that has to be considered is that in most instances the goods do not come onto the

market for weeks, and often months after the wages, salaries and dividends that entered into the cost of their production, have already been spent.

DEBT TO BANKERS

Now, while the economists ridiculed this obvious fact, they insisted that additional purchasing power was required to give the economy some semblance of stability, but, they also insisted that this must become available as a debt to the bankers, otherwise we should have inflation. Well, we have been doing it their way for many years, and what have we got?

So, what they would not admit openly, they admitted by stealth and deception. Unfortunately for us, most people, including our leaders, accept this deception without question. As a result, the disclosed assets of the banks in Australia some time ago were 152 thousand million dollars. What their undisclosed assets are we shall never know. But, one thing is sure, they are considerably greater than the above figure, and, on top of this, the entire nation is staggering under a massive load of debt, not only to the local money lenders, but to the international bankers who make our local banks look like pikers.

IGNORANCE AND APATHY

Due to our ignorance and apathy we have allowed our economic system to become subordinated to a financial hierarchy based on the will to power of the few over the many. WE have allowed deficit financing, created almost costlessly by the private banking system, to provide a licence for elected governments of whatever party, to remain in office. And this is in spite of the fact that the Royal Commission, set up to examine our financial system after the great depression of 1929-33 to find the cause of it, and hopefully to

CONTINUED ON PAGE

A gift for all of the year

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prevent a repetition of it, stated in Section 504 of its Report, that the Commonwealth Bank had the power given to it by the Australian Constitution to *issue all the money required to finance all this nation's requirements — free of debt and interest.*

This same power is also available to the Reserve Bank which actually uses it, but, only to a very limited extent. This was revealed in March 1982 by Mr F.C.H. Pooley, who has the impressive title of "Acting First Assistant, Secretary of Revenue, Loans & Investment Division of the Reserve Bank". Even under the weight of a title like that, he was able to say, "External Bills are issued to the Reserve Bank as security for funds advanced to the Commonwealth at an interest rate of 1% per annum to supplement the funds in the public accounts. Other similar bills are issued in respect of State Government Borrowing also at a maximum yield of 1% per annum. But they have to be redeemed within 90 days."

CONSTITUTION

This proves that the Reserve Bank can issue money to our governments at a cost of no more than 1% per annum. Now don't you think there is cause for suspicion when this money is only made available in small quantities and only for ninety day periods? This money is made available to finance temporary state deficits. It could just as easily be made available to finance all the nation's needs, as our Constitution tells us specifically in Section 51. But, no matter whether we have a Liberal or Labor government in power, this wonderful facility is never used.

In other words, our Reserve bank has become the servant of our money masters. If we ever insist upon it performing its proper function of supplying all this nation's monetary needs at a cost of 1% per annum, the monopoly of the money masters would be broken, and this Nation would be truly free.

BALANCE OF TRADE

This is a good place to say something about the fallacious theory, that it is essential for us to maintain what is euphoniously called "A favourable trade balance" for the Nation to be prosperous, or, as it is sometimes called, an "export surplus". In the first place it is obviously impossible for every nation to have, and maintain, an export surplus. Economists would have us believe that in order to maintain prosperity, England must export say 1,000 cars to Germany, which must in turn export 1,000 cars to America, which must export 1,000 cars to Japan and Japan must export 1,000 cars back to England. If these cars had been left in the country of their origin, the additional costs of packing, handling, freighting and insurance would have been saved. And, quite often, in order to maintain an export surplus, goods have to receive a subsidy from the government, which of course means the taxpayer.

Recently I read that Japan for the first time had imported more silk than it had exported, so, why



Major C. H. Douglas.

did they export any silk at all if they needed it themselves? Australia has a first class textile industry which is under threat unless we can find more export outlets we are told, and yet Australia is importing more textiles than she exports. The whole thing is full of similar anomalies.

PHYSICAL LOSS

The fact is that any country having a continuous export surplus is actually undergoing an actual physical loss. Its real wealth in goods is mostly being replaced by fictitious wealth. To carry this to the extreme, a country which exported the whole of its production of goods for which it received only money, could not continue to exist. When a country exports too much of its production of goods, the real standard of living of its people is lowered. This is demonstrated during a war when huge quantities of armaments are exported while it becomes necessary to ration consumer goods, although personal incomes are in excess of peacetime levels.

To put it briefly, why import money which has to be converted into our own currency so that we can buy our own commodities, while we export our real wealth in minerals, metals and food. Foreign aid and military expenditure abroad plays a major role in producing unfavourable trade balances.

Once it is realised that today's money has no intrinsic value, but is merely a convenient exchange mechanism; that a continuous export surplus is a dead loss, not a favourable balance of trade; then it may be seen that the existing financial system is the

underlying mechanism of our headlong progress towards disaster, financially and morally.

In the light of all this, it would appear that all our boasted scientific and technological accomplishments have merely made it possible for us to go backwards at an ever increasing speed.

The time is long overdue for us to have a good honest look at what is needed to make our industrial, economic and financial systems reliable, stable and capable of not only producing adequate food, clothing and shelter for everyone, but, also, complete and intelligent controlled distribution of them without destroying the right of every individual to freedom, self expression, fulfillment and a reasonable amount of happiness.

UNEMPLOYMENT

First we must realise that the main function of industry is no longer to provide full employment. This is impossible while the most inventive brains in the world are hell bent on putting everyone out of work by the means of automation. Therefore the main function of industry must be to produce adequate amounts of goods and services for everyone. The main function of governments must be to ensure that they are not equally distributed, but fairly distributed.

So, what we have to devise is an economic and monetary system that makes it possible to distribute to everyone in the nation the total products of goods and services, *without getting swamped in debt to the bankers.*

As this appears to be beyond the wit of economists and politicians, we shall have to do it ourselves, and then, see that we elect the leaders of the right calibre, and with sufficient courage, to defy the bankers.

PROFESSOR SODDY

Obviously in an article such as this, it is impossible to supply a detailed plan, but I will quote from Professor Soddy, who says, "All that is necessary is to have a system of creating new money if the price level tends to fall and unsaleable goods to stack up, and to destroy it if they get scarcer and prices tend to rise. This is quite impossible under the present banking system, but is quite possible under a rational, scientific and national system, designed in accordance with the physical realities to which the production and consumption of wealth must conform.

To imagine otherwise is to attempt to preserve a system in which money is issued not to *distribute wealth*, but as a source of revenue".

"If there is one lesson that the history of money enforces, it is that when its issue is used as a means of enriching the issuer, whether the issuer be the State, the bank or the counterfeiter, it is the most disintegrating and dangerous power ever invented by man."

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"If there is any such thing as a corporate will, or corporate sense of danger in a community, it is imperative that this lesson be learned before it is too late".

V.C. Vickers puts it this way, "Any additional supply of money should be issued as a clear asset to the nation, so that money will be spent into existence, not lent into existence".

WHAT TO DO

To accomplish this, the control of money and credit must be placed on a logical, scientific basis. The Reserve, Commonwealth and State banks must be allowed to perform their full and proper function given to them by our Constitution, of providing sufficient debt free money to ensure the efficient functioning and growth of the Australian nation.

If we fail to do this now, we are doomed to become a vassal state in a world dominated by a ruthless financial hierarchy which cares no more for the immolation of a nation than for the death of a sparrow.

We must study the books written by intelligent, informed, logical and courageous people in order to have the truth at our disposal, for "Only the truth can make us free".

We must leave our leaders in no doubt about the reforms we demand to our economic and financial systems, and we must make them realise that we will no longer accept this ineptitude of economists



and political parties, or the ruthless exploitation to which we have been subjected for so long by world bankers.

This is Australia's opportunity to achieve real greatness. Not by conquering other nations, but by breaking free from the bondage of the hidden government of money masters and, setting an example for the rest of the world to follow.

So far as private loans are concerned, there may be room for argument; but we cannot see any moral justification for the levying of interest on a bank loan which is, as all the experts now agree, "created out of nothing." When a bank "creates" credit in this way, neither it nor any of its customers surrenders title or claim to goods and services, nor do they abstain from "present consumption." Moreover, the addition of interest to the original bank loans, when these loans are the sole source of purchasing power, is a clear cause of purchasing power shortage. Whether or not then the function of "creating credit," that is, of issuing money, reverts in its entirety to the State, as recommended in the preceding paragraph, there cannot be any justification for the levying of a charge for this service beyond a sum sufficient to cover clerical and other costs. The social consequences of this system of interest-bearing debt finance can be seen at all levels—from the house-owner who finds himself liable for more than double the price of the house he has bought with a mortgage, to the municipal authority whose interest payments may well amount to 40% of its annual expenditure out or rates.

"Money — A Christian View"

Christian Doctrine of Wealth Committee
of the Congregational Union of Scotland (1962)

A plus B Theorem

A COSTS		B COSTS	
Rent or Rates	\$5.0	Wages	\$28.0
Power & Light	\$15.0	Salaries	\$10.0
Insurance Workers		Dividends	\$10.0
Compensation Etc.	\$15.0		
Maintenance	\$10.0		
Taxes	\$7.0		
Total	\$52.0	Total	\$48.0

Total value of goods produced—
= \$52.0 plus \$48.0 = \$100.00

The story of the Commonwealth Bank \$3.85 Posted from The Australian Heritage Society, P.O. Box 16, Inglewood, W.A. 6052.

Take heed to yourselves, that your heart be not deceived, and ye turn aside, and serve other gods, and worship them.
Deuteronomy 11:16

SIR ARTHUR BRYANT SPEAKS OUT

"If only Margaret Thatcher, with her immense courage and passionate resolve to restore the country to its former moral greatness, could lead us all, including economists and rule-of-thumb bureaucrats, in breaking through the out-dated thought-barrier that is stultifying our financial and industrial system and use the power of government—which already exercises its untrammelled right to withdraw money from circulation by taxation—to create, directly, under strict and adequate safeguards, an exact sufficiency of debt-free currency to relieve, by a corresponding reduction of taxation, the pressure on productive industry and so stimulate the production of essential and needed real, as distinct from mere accountancy, wealth."

Illustrated London News July 1981.

"It would be far less inflationary to obviate the necessity for such taxation by refraining, wherever possible, from borrowing and, instead, to issue an equivalent amount of new interest-free money to finance and buy into production necessary, beneficial and wealth-producing public activities, balancing it in anticipation by a calculated reduction in the taxation. It would allow industry to stabilize instead of constantly having to raise its prices. And whenever Government wished to help an industry or public utility, by doing so in the form of an interest-free loan it would relieve that industry or utility from the need to raise its prices in order to pay the interest at present charge on state financial assistance. It would make it possible for the Government to lower both taxation and the rate of inflation its original declared intention and so to control the money-supply instead of being controlled by it."

Illustrated London News, September 1982.



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Address written contributions to:

**THE EDITOR, "HERITAGE,"
BOX 69, MOORA,
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Events have moved quickly since the following article was written with the cancellation of the ANZUS naval exercise "Sea Eagle" and the MX missile test backdown by Australia. Its relevance is not diminished.

DEFENCE

The ANZUS Treaty at the Crossroads?



*By Air Marshal Sir Valston Hancock
(Retired) K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.*

We in Australia have for years regarded the ANZUS Treaty as a fundamental plank of Australian defence. Now this policy is under strong attack, not only by some academic critics here, but by Left Wing elements with sinister motives. New Zealand has recently added fuel to the debate by declaring its opposition to the use of its harbours by nuclear armed ships of the USN, and thrown some real doubt on the durability of ANZUS. The issue is also confused by emotional arguments which are not always valid. It might therefore be timely to look at the Treaty with a cold eye and assess its basic value to Australia, NZ and the U.S.A.

Let us first recognise the main limitation of ANZUS. It is not, as so many believe, an automatic commitment by USA, NZ and Australia to provide military aid in the event of an attack on any of the partners, but simply an agreement to consult and take appropriate action in accordance with their constitutional processes. It should also be recognised that no country is likely to shed the blood of its nationals unless its vital interests are threatened. What then are the advantages of the Treaty now and in the foreseeable future?

The most visible threat on the international scene at present stems from Russia's capacity to disrupt the supply of Middle East oil so vital to the economies of Japan and Western Europe, and to a

lesser extent to the USA and to Australia. The USA defence forces have no substantial military base for major operations in the Indian Ocean other than those in the Philippines which may yet be lost if President Marcos or his successors are unable to maintain stability in the nation. Australia may yet become the only practical alternative to Subic Bay and Clarke Air Force Base.

The USA installations in Australia at Learmonth, Pine Gap and Nurrungar may be regarded as part of an infrastructure with varying degrees of importance to the USA's deterrent posture. Opponents of ANZUS are attempting to create panic among the uninformed by categorising them as high priority targets of nuclear strikes on the Russian's "hit list".

As a general rule priority of military targets is determined by the direct and immediate impact which their destruction will have on the outcome of the conflict. It is very doubtful if Australian targets rate top priority. The real issue is their effectiveness in the fabric of deterrence. Labor is usually lukewarm in support of ANZUS when in Opposition, but now in office it has confirmed the deterrent value of these facilities. This structure, coupled with the provision of staging facilities for USA military forces, is Australia's contribution to the international Balance of Power. If it involves risks, that is the premium we must pay for the preservation of our freedom in an international conflict.

ADDITIONAL BENEFITS

So much for Australia's strategic importance to the USA. Although ANZUS is not a guarantee to Australia of military aid in a crisis, it is a political deterrent to a potential aggressor who cannot be certain of the USA's reactions in all circumstances. It also provides other advantages such as Intelligence gathering facilities beyond our own capacity, access to USA defence technology, more assurance of military supplies than from any other source, training facilities etc., New Zealand antipathy towards visits by USN nuclear ships is hard to assess, except as a short term political ploy. While a potential international threat is centred now in the Middle East, South East Asia and Australia will provide partial buffers for NZ. The situation could change for the worse for NZ however, if the scene shifted to the Indo-China and Russia attempted to establish hegemony in the South West Pacific. The defection of NZ may also encourage other Western Pacific Nations to abstain from closer links with the USA with consequent weakening of the defence structure against Russian hegemony.

In summary, the value of ANZUS lies not so much in any insurance, imaginary or real, against local aggression, for that is the responsibility of each of the partners, but in checking Russia's attempt to dominate the world by nuclear blackmail or by the threat of other military action. In short we should all hang together now or hang separately later.



Getting the Records Straight

As the campaign against the Australian League of Rights that was conducted towards the end of 1984 was obviously orchestrated, it is equally obvious that a prolong campaign against South Africa is also being waged. This only white-dominated country left in Africa is peopled by our kith & kin, besides the racially related Afrikaan. The country is strongly anti-Communist (they have strong ties with the Nationalist Republic of China on Taiwan) and have the last resemblance of civilization in that continent. Reading Father Lewis's newsletter (Rhodesian Christian Group) Zimbabwe which is now enjoying "majority" rule — and regardless what columnist Phillip Adar's mouths — that country too, has gone to the dogs.

Recently of course, with righteous indignation coupled with a bout of momentary morality, Senator Edward Kennedy has toured South Africa (at whose expense?) jabbing out, like a pugilist, left, right and centre, at... wait for it... 'racism'. (Ho hum) Whilst he is on his tour of morality, one's thoughts go back to his shocking, immoral involvement in that accident of some years back which caused such wide spread public outcry. Something of which even the *Reader's Digest* fumigated about. Edward, of course, has put that behind him. The senator should remember the U.S.A.'s shocking situation with their national debt and be on the next flight home tackling that. He would probably call himself a 'liberal', yet today's liberal would have more in common with Marx rather than Voltaire. What I observe of the modern liberal is that the first thing he does when he comes to power or to a position of influence, is to employ censorship, mainly political censorship. the true liberterian promotes freedom of speech as in the words of Voltaire, "I disagree with every word you say, but will defend to the death your right to say it."

South Africa, naturally, has its problems, but as Herb Elloit once said on radio here in Hobart, the other side to the situation is not heard. Whatever the 'useful idiots' (quote: Lenin) yap, the Black in that country enjoys a greater standard of living than anywhere else in Africa.

Living in Tasmania I am a little perplexed. On one hand we have been accused of wiping out the Tasmanian aborigine but on the other hand we are told we must give land rights to the aborigines, that I understood no longer existed. Obviously a

contridiction exists, like Jeremy Long's (Commissioner for Community Relations, replacing Flash AI) definition of multi-culturalism: "unity through diversity." Nut that one out! I can't.

I am first to agree that the story of the Tasmanian Aborigine is indeed a sad one* but we should remember some pertinent facts which I shall list below, albeit briefly.

Firstly the Tasmanian Aborigine was totally different, racially, culturally, linguistically to their mainland counterpart. Today, however, our modern encyclopaedias are saying they were the same. This in nonsense. Let's look at some history.

About 30,000 years ago Australia received its first human immigrant. These were the ancestors of the Tasmanian Aborigine. For thousands of years they migrated southward as far as Tasmania, crossing the land bridge now called Bass Strait. About 15,000 years ago the ocean level began to rise as great northern and southern ice-sheets began to melt. Approximately 10,000 years ago the sea had risen sufficiently to seperate Tasmania, Kangaroo Island and other offshore islands from the Australian mainland.

As time passed the Tasmanian became isolated and thereby were able to survive the migration of another people. This additional migration occurred from the north and they filtered south. These people were the Australian Aborigine. When coming across the Tasmanian aborigine that were left on the mainland they possibly, to some degree, bred with them but more likely warred with him. He was more numerous and slightly superior culturally than the Tasmanian and in time wiped him off the face of the continent.

The newcomer steadily occupied all and more areas that the original people had. So like the whites, the Australian aborigine was an invader and immigrant. Naturally this fact will not be taught in schools; however, through the pages of magazines like 'Heritage' such facts can still be propagated.

***Send for "The Tasmanian War" — confrontation between the Aborigines and the Whites. \$3.50 posted. P.O. Box 187, Sandy Bay. Tas 7005.**

(Reg Watson's well documented account of the demise of the Tasmanian Aboriginal, with an even handed account of the dilemmas of that period, is recommended reading — Editor)

APOLOGIES: In the last issue of *Heritage* we omitted to give acknowledgement to Reg Watson for the article "*The Crown now a Paper-Tiger in Australia*". Our apologies.



False Propaganda

Dear Sir,

I find the information contained in *Heritage* very valuable in revealing the treachery of politicians who are trying to sell out Australia to international socialist subversion, and carry out programmes of social engineering intended to brainwash future generations. I have crossed swords with Senator Ryan over her outrageous Sex Discrimination Act, but she won't fight; and being unable to answer my pointed questions, ignores them. My Federal Member (ALP) likewise refuses to answer my questions — because he can't without admitting their devastating revelations.

Your articles on education policies are particularly informative, confirming what I have found over many years, that education is firmly in the hands of subversives who are trying to destroy our language and culture and create a new race of easily-controlled zombies. As a blueprint (or redprint?) for their policies, the "Little Red School Book" is perfect.

However I must express one criticism. John Bennett, though his concern with our liberties is justified, does our cause no good when he puts forward views such as "What evidence is there to support allegations of mass murder by Idi Amin, Pol Pot, Hitler and Stalin?" The answers to that question are legion. Mr Bennett is being wilfully blind to internationally undisputed facts. Solzhenitzyn quoted the Russian historian Kaganov as saying that socialism had cost Russia, directly and indirectly, 110 million lives. And so on. Bennett's motives for trying to whitewash the modern tyrants are

obscure, and he can expect no sympathy from intelligent people as long as he pretends black is white.

I take particular exception to his quoting, with evident approval, Orwell's jaundiced statement that "The BBC put out false hate propaganda during WWII and controlled 'history' by censoring news about the genocidal policy of levelling German cities by saturation bombing." Mr Bennett probably wasn't in London or Coventry during the Battle of Britain. But like Orwell, I worked for the BBC during WWII, broadcasting news and information round the clock to Europe and the world, and could write an article as long as Bennett's to put this spurious piece of "false propaganda" into its correct perspective; but shall leave the BBC's record to speak for itself, merely commenting that Bennett in this instance sounds like Lord Haw-Haw.

P.D. THOMAS,
Clarence Gardens,
South Australia

"Confound their Politic's"

Dear Sir,

The Australian Oath of Allegiance is thoroughly Australian — The Queen of Australia inclusive!

Thank God the combined Opposition and Australian Democrats closed ranks to oppose *The Australian Citizenship Amendment Bill* which would have erased any reference to the Queen in the Oath and Affirmation of Allegiance (*Examiner*, Oct 12.84).

Mr B. Hawke "explained" — either he or his proxy Mr West — that "certain" of the migrants

would not understand the reference to Our Queen.

Governmentally chosen emigre's must thus be extremely limited in comprehension!

The Opposition Party plus Democrats should still be wary for *The Australian Citizenship Amendment Bill* seeks also to reduce the period for Australian Citizenship from three to two years, the standard of English from adequate to basic.

Also, 50 Labor Federal Parliamentarians tendentiously refuse to Swear an Oath on the Bible. Unconscientious Objectors all! While the Prime Minister, an agnostic, is beyond belief!

And — at Hawke's pleasure, emanating directly from "Crows Nest" (formerly The Lodge) the National Tune suddenly leaptfrogged right over The National Anthem.

The A.B.C. is "flogging" it. We are exported to "buy it" — fiscally quite pricey!

Well there's always the alternative—

*"Confound their politic's
Frustrate their knavish tricks
God Save the Queen!*

D.A. AIREY
Launceston, TAS

The Royal Assent

Dear Sir,

I refer to "the December 1984 February 1985 issue of *Heritage* page 12, under the heading "the Crown now a Paper-Tiger in Australia". I was very interested in this particular article, as I too had petitioned the Governor-General, requesting withdrawal of the Royal Assent to the Sex Discrimination Act 1984, and preceived a similar reply from the official Secretary as that received by your correspondent. I find the situation very alarming, and can but wonder as to the future of this wonderful country.

Wishing your society every success in 1985.

GRACE CAMERON,
Willoughby, N.S.W.

LETTERS

Further Evidence

Two actionists from Toowoomba wrote to the Governor-General requesting the Governor-General to withhold the Royal Assent from a Bill which has recently passed both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament. The particular Bill does not affect the principle involved. The Official Secretary to the Governor-General (Mr David I. Smith) replied in part: "I hope you will understand that if the Governor-General were to do as you ask it would not be consistent with his constitutional duties (a "t" omitted in the official letter; one should not expect spelling errors in a letter from the Governor-General's Office). Once the Bills have been passed by both Houses of Parliament, as required by the Constitution, and have been submitted to the Governor-General by the Parliament for the Royal Assent, it is the Governor-General's duty to give that assent without delay; he cannot therefore consider withdrawing assent, as you have requested".

Let us see what the Constitution says! Section 58 — (Royal Assent to Bills.. "When a proposed law passed by both Houses of the Parliament is presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's Assent, he shall declare, according to his discretion, but subject to this Constitution, that he assents in the Queen's name. or that he withholds assent (our emphasis) or that he reserves the law for the Queens' pleasure". "The Governor-General may return to the house in which it originated any proposed law so presented to him, and may transmit therewith any amendments which he may recommend, and the Houses may deal with the recommendation".

Surely this is plain enough. The Official Secretary to the Governor-General is WRONG, and one wonders how he could write such rubbish. Anyway, common sense should be enough to indicate the error. If the

Governor-General's "duty" is "to give that assent without delay", why then go through the farce of presenting the Bills to him?! He is, in such a situation, merely a rubber stamp. But Sir John Kerr proved that the Governor-General is anything but a rubber stamp!

Jensen Questioned

Dear Sir,

As a subscriber to your Journal I was alarmed to read in No 35 "Conned by Conservationists", Doug Jensen being the writer. It gave me the opinion that being in World Heritage, outside Countries could control parts we list in W.H. (page 9)

I wrote a letter to my Federal M.P., Brian Howe for Batman stating I did not support our Parks or land being listed in W.H., as it gives control to foreign Countries.

Being a busy Minister, I doubt if Mr Howe saw the letter, nevertheless, the reply from his electorate assistant claimed that listing with W.H. gives international recognition to deserving sites, not international control. The word 'not' being underlined.

So I trust my reading of Doug's article was wrong. I did enclose a photostat of page 9 with my letter.

Thank you for your Journals which I enjoy reading.

BRUCE E. JAGER,
Preston
Victoria

Jensen Answers

One would hardly expect a Minister of the Hawke Government to refute what is official A.L.P. Policy — hence his denial that the World Heritage Listing places control of nominated sites under international control.

As I wrote in my article in Dec./Feb. issue of *Heritage*, the Australian Labor Party official policy is that —

"... environmental policies should reinforce Labor's commitment to democratic socialism."

Indisputably, this is yet one more of the weapons to bring Australia into the New International One World dictatorship.

In the Debate in the N.S.W. Legislative Assembly (23 May 1984) Premier Wran (and remember he is President of the Australian Labor Party) stated:

"This motion has one purpose, that is, by the listing of the State's rainforest national parks and nature reserves on the world heritage list, those areas will be placed forever beyond the temptation or whim or contrariness of any future government. . . ." (My emphasis)

the substance of which was repeated by Minister for Planning and Environment Sheahan in his News Release of 2 June 1984. Mr Sheahan is now N.S.W. Attorney-General, and Mr Wran a Queen's Counsel, so there can be no question of misinterpretation or misunderstanding; those politicians know full well the enormity of what they are proposing, and what their Party supports.

Since when have the people of N.S.W. become incompetent to manage their own affairs and are required to have international supervision and control over any of their territory?

"The World Heritage Committee" is the short name for "The Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the Cultural and Natural Heritage of Outstanding Universal Value" within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, whose members are chosen by lot by the President of the General Conference of UNESCO. The latest list of Committee members comprises — Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Cyprus, France, West Germany, Guinea, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Malawi, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Turkey, Zaire.

The United States of America has, wisely, and with loyalty to Americans, withdrawn from UNESCO, and Great Britain has given notice of its intention to do likewise — but Australia is quite prepared, and willing, and anxious, to give control of its territories to such a Committee, some two-thirds of which regimes are an affront to the free world.

The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage was adopted on 16 November 1972 in Paris and amongst its preamble was the proposal for the establishment of "an effective system of collective protection". One such system is the Committee of Supervision.

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (I.U.C.N.) — an advisory body to the World Heritage Committee whose services the UNESCO utilizes "to the fullest extent possible" — officially defines a national park as a relatively large area where (interalia) "the highest competent authority of the country has taken steps to prevent or eliminate as soon as possible exploitation or occupation in the whole area. . ." (My emphasis) thereby uprooting, and turning into displaced persons, Australians in their own land, ostensibly under the guise of conservation.

Mr Landa, also a former N.S.W. Minister for Planning and Environment, and later N.S.W. Attorney-General,

LETTERS

confirmed that "the High Court" (in the South-west Tasmania Wilderness case) "has spelled out to the nation that the federal Government has as part of its *armoury* or protection for the heritage of this nation the *international commitments* that Australia enters into as a nation." (My emphasis)

A National Party member stated in the N.S.W Legislative Assembly:— "The Attorney General has sold out his country."

Sold out? Hardly! — giving Australia away!

I believe any moves to place any part of our country under international control will be seen as subversive, and an infamous betrayal of our Australian people.

Whilst the main attack, and international compliance, are at present being undertaken by the socialist governments, the Liberal/National Parties can not take any credit, for it was the so-called non-socialist government which federally enacted the Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975 ratifying UNESCO

convention, and in N.S.W. the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. It is, however, to the credit of the N.S.W. National Party that it, recognizing the perils, has now come out unanimously *against* world heritage listings.

DOUG JENSEN

Out National Heroes

Dear Sir,

I always look forward to reading each *Heritage*, however I feel I would like to write a special thanks to Malcolm Barnes, Ex-original member 2/48th Bn-2/A.I.F. His four stories of the four members of the 2/48th Battalion with four V.S.'s set a record unequalled by any other unit of the 2nd A.I.F. and surpassed only in the matter of time by the 7th Battalion at Lone Pine, Gallipoli in 1915, when four V.C.'s were gained in less than twentyfour hours, by W.J. Symons, A. Burton, W. Dunstan and F.H. Tubb.

The main point I wish to make is that the Victoria Cross and the George Cross, both of equal status are a part of our National Heritage and those who have been awarded either of these are our National Heroes. I get quite indignant when I hear sporting commentators and others referring to sports gold medal winners as national heroes. After all the V.C. and G.C. can only come from "Our Monarch". Those interest in learning the origin and history of the V.C. and G.C. together with the Australians who have received these awards, I would strongly recommend trying to borrow from the library, "*They Dared Mightily*", published by Australian War Memorial, Canberra, A.C.T.

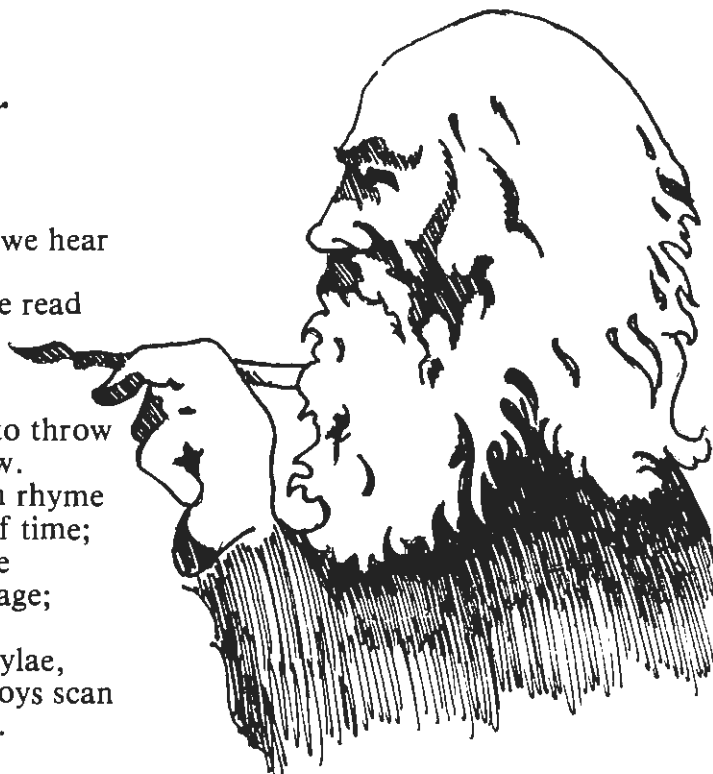
DAVID TURNER
Peakhurst, N.S.W.

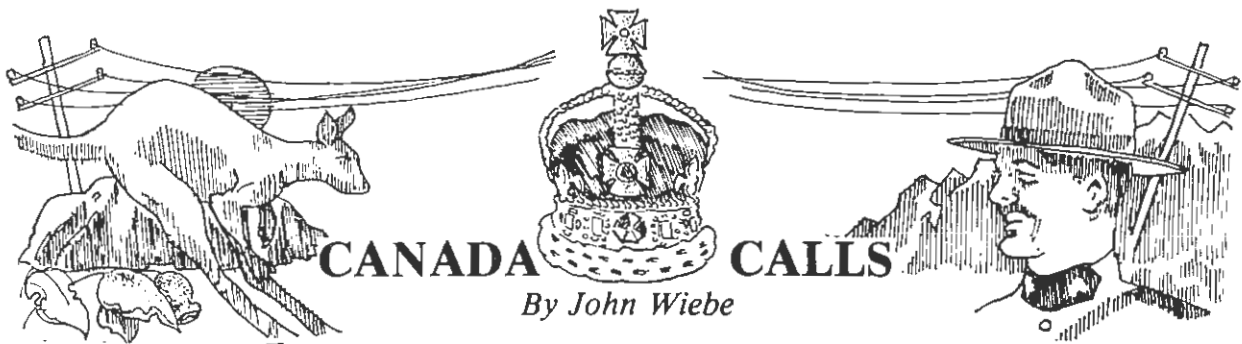
POETRY OF AUSTRALIA

WORDS

Charles Harpur
(1817-1868)

Words are deeds. The words we hear
May revolutionize or rear
A mighty state. The words we read
May be a spiritual deed
Excelling any fleshly one,
As much as the celestial sun
Transcends a bonfire, made to throw
A light upon some raree-show.
A simple proverb tagged with rhyme
May colour half the course of time;
The pregnant saying of a sage
May influence every coming age;
A song in its effects may be
More glorious than Thermopylae,
And many a lay that schoolboys scan
A nobler feat than Inkerman.





Loyal in the Beginning— So They Remain:

Stumbling through forests, cold, and facing starvation, they may have wondered if there could have been a more inhospitable place on earth. Yet none turned back, for there was no place to return to, back there.

Homes had been burned and looted by "committees for the protection of liberty". Friends and relatives had been threatened, beaten, or worse, known the agony of burning tar against their skin. Professions had been closed to them. The land they had sown and reaped for generations had been seized. The war had been lost.

No, they could not go back. They would go on, on into the new nation that they would help create, the Dominion of Canada.

They were the Loyalists, and it was 1784. They fled, most, only with what they could carry, from thirteen American colonies that chose revolution as a means to nationhood. It would not be their way.

Their loyalty lay, not with a warrior on a white horse, but with the crown. They may not have been of British stock, but British subjects they were and British subjects, grumble though they might, did not take up arms against a sovereign to whom they had sworn allegiance. Parliament in London could be wrong, but the king was above politics and on the side of right.

Union Flag
(pre-1803)



ALLIES OF THE KING

And so it was that those of British stock mingled with Dutch and German-speaking soldiers and tradesmen. There were French Huguenots, freed

Black slaves and the American Indian peoples of the Mohawk nation. All had been allies in their fight for the king, and now all would share in the privation of that first, awful winter.

The 40,000 Loyalists were not the stiff-necked, wigged aristocrats of American fiction, but predominantly ordinary folk. Most could neither read nor write. Since there were few cities in the northern British North America they had come to, many would occupy uncleared territory in Nova Scotia, and in what would later become the provinces of New Brunswick and Ontario.

It must have been particularly hard on the city dwellers among them. Having no crop of their own, and lacking the survival skills of the country folk, some found their only hope for survival lay in bartering their remaining possessions for food with townspeople, and probably wishing that they had the means to follow thousands of other, more wealthy — Loyalists to the United Kingdom or to the West Indies.

HARDSHIP

Conditions in the Canadian bush were also hard. Spruce tea and hastily built log shacks must have seemed poor substitutes for frame houses and the comforts of a settled society. Just getting tools and farm implements to clear the forest and to plant the soil was going to be difficult in a land of vast area and poor communications.

And yet both groups prospered and because they did, a nation very different from the United States would come into being in 1867. Canada would be a constitutional monarchy with British traditions of parliamentary democracy. It would be a country built upon caution, progressing gradually and carefully from colony to full independence. Any attempt at mob rule would not be tolerated by the majority of its inhabitants. This state would not be based upon a utopian concept "perfect union", but upon "peace, order and good government".

1984 marked the Loyalist bicentennial in Canada. Celebrations centred in Ontario and New Brunswick were capped by the highly successful visit of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth. Amidst the crowds waving both the Union Jack and the Maple Leaf flag, Her Majesty was able to see once again that the spirit of the Loyalists still thrives enthusiastically in the hearts of her Canadian subjects.

The pioneers of 1784 would have been well pleased.

AUSTRALIA AT WAR

LEST WE FORGET — H.M.A.S. YARRA

by Alan Barton

In the brief but noble history of the Royal Australian Navy certain ships and individuals stand, never to be forgotten while we have a heritage, naval or otherwise. Most Australians still remember H.M.A. ships as Sydney, Perth, Stuart and individuals such as "Hard over Hec" Waller; but how many of us or our children known or remember the tiny sloop *H.M.A.S. Yarra*, and her glorious end?

While doing her duty to her utmost, with no chance of survival, her sacrifice failed to save her convoy, unlike *H.M.S. Jervis Bay*. Her lack of speed and good visibility prevented her from physically scratching her opponents as did the tiny *H.M.S. "Glowworm"* when she rammed the German heavy cruiser "*Hipper*", but it was not from lack of trying that she failed in these objectives.

H.M.A.S. Yarra was built at Cockatoo Dockyard in Sydney, along with her three sister ships, during the 1930's. She was a sloop of 1,060 tons with at top speed of 16.5 knots. Her main armament consisted of three 4" guns in single mountings, two forward on the bridge and one on the stern.

Australia during the 1930's was suffering under the effects of economic warfare and this was all too soon to become a shooting one.

H.M.A.S. Yarra was in the Mediterranean sea when the Japanese storm burst on us at the end of 1941. One of her jobs here was in escorting supplies into the isolated and surrounded Tobruk garrison which was giving the German army its first defeat in the war.

H.M.A.S. Yarra was soon headed towards the closer threat to her homeland and in January 1942 was in the Singapore area, when she did convey escort duties until the end of February. On the 5th February a convoy entering Singapore was savagely bombed and the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Asia* hit. *H.M.A.S. Yarra* went alongside the burning ship and saved 1803 men from the packed troopship and from the water.

CHANGE OF CAPTAINS

Also during February *H.M.A.S. Yarra* had a change of Captains; Commander W.H. Harrington, R.A.N. leaving and Lieutenant Commander R.W. Rankin, R.A.N. taking command.



After more action and rescues *H.M.A.S. Yarra* left Java (which was soon to fall to the Japanese), early in March, as escort to a small convoy bound for Australia. It was a very slow convoy of three ships; the depot ship *Anking* laden with wounded, a tanker with a precious cargo of oil fuel and a damaged motor-minesweeper.

At dawn on the 4th March, ships were seen on the horizon by *H.M.A.S. Yarra's* lookout. These ships approached at speed and were soon seen to be four Japanese destroyers and three heavy cruisers, any of which was technically superior to the tiny *Yarra*.

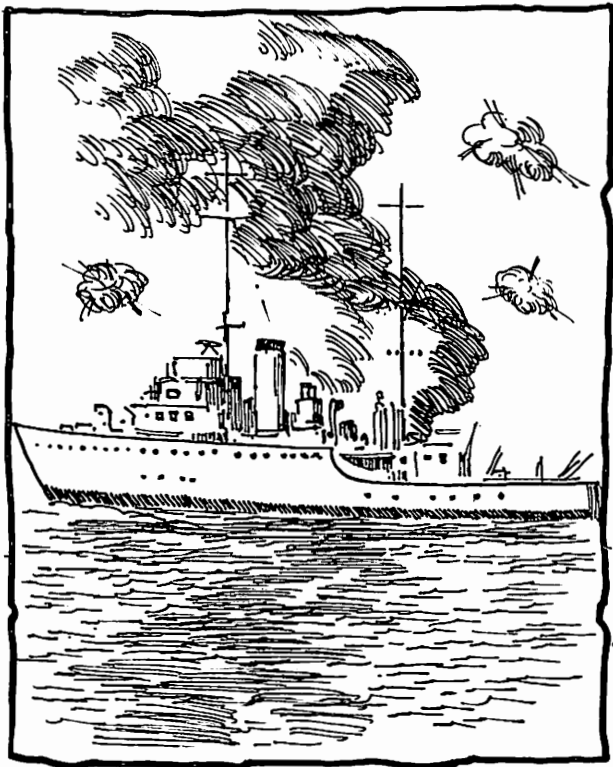
The Japanese cruisers overtaking the convey at 30 knots opened fire at 12 miles, which was still outside the range of *Yarra's* guns. Rankin to engage the enemy had to close the range, and he had to give his convoy at least some chance of escape.

RANKIN DIES

Swinging *Yarra* round Rankin then gave one of the most glorious orders in British naval history: "I intend to charge the enemy. Full speed ahead." Tradition tells us *Yarra* would have hoisted her battle ensign as she entered action. This is the hoisting of an extra flag in case one should get shot away. *Yarra* also laid a smokescreen but on charging clear of this, she entered a hail of enemy shellfire. *Yarra's* gun crews believed they scored a hit on a cruiser, but within minutes *Yarra* was struck by three enemy salvos from the 8 inch gun cruisers. These virtually wrecked *Yarra* and killed Rankin, leaving command to the Frist Lieutenant, who was Lieutenant Commander F.E. Smith, R.A.N.R. His coolness and courage helped sustain the morale of the men. As *Yarra* sank lower in the water, she still had steerage way and she unsuccessfully tried to ram one of the destroyers as it closed in for the kill.

EYE WITNESSES

The action had eyewitnesses. Prisoners on one of the Japanese cruisers were survivors from *H.M.S. Stronghold*, sunk in an earlier action. They were paraded on deck to be shown the might of Japan's



H.M.A.S. YARRA.

navy. They saw *Yarra* the only ship still afloat from the convoy, stationary in the water and on fire. As two destroyers circled *Yarra* pouring shells into her, *Yarra* was still firing back. These men were vividly impressed with what they saw, before they sailed away.

It was just after 9am when *Yarra* went down, the thirty-three survivors sharing two carley floats. Five days later rescue came when a Dutch submarine luckily surfaced near them. There were just thirteen men still alive, the sole survivors from the entire convoy.

References

1. "The Royal Australian Navy" by Frances Margaret McGuire. (Geoffrey Cumberlege Oxford University Press Leighton House, Melbourne).
2. "Jane's Fighting Ships" (London, Sampson Low, Marston & Co, Ltd. Naval Publishers).

STORIES PLEASE

There are many episodes from the wars in which Australia has been engaged that run the risk of being forgotten. The Editor would welcome any material relating to personal experiences or researched events.

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO:
THE EDITOR,
"HERITAGE",
P.O. BOX 69,
MOORA W.A. 6510**

To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.

**GEORGE WASHINGTON,
FIRST ANNUAL ADDRESS TO BOTH
HOUSES OF CONGRESS**

Rousseau and Burke both believed that the State existed to promote the good life and to defend a moral order; but Rousseau was always looking for an infallible authority to invest with omnipotence, and Burke, the Christian and Conservative, was making the best of a bad job. The essential difference between them is that Burke believed in original sin.

T.E. Utley: *Modern Political Thought*
London, 1952

**YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO
"HERITAGE" WILL BE MOST
WELCOME.**

The Editor invites readers to submit their views on any topic related to Australia's heritage. Letters to the editor are an ideal form of expression but in particular we seek longer, researched articles which explore any one of Australia's short and relatively unknown history.

We also invite writers to contribute material on any of the following subjects:

LIFE IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS — personal recollections

AUSTRALIA AT WAR — personal glimpses.

HUMOROUS CHARACTERS I'VE MET.

GREAT AUSTRALIANS — Another side of their story.

UNEMPLOYMENT — Is this modern phenomona a curse or blessing in disguise?

A nation which forgets or ignores its past has a doubtful future. The Australian Heritage Society is pledged to preserving all aspects of our nation's history. Without your participation, many of the human, emotional and humerous aspects of Australia's early life may be lost forever.

Please direct contributions or enquires to:
The Editor,
"HERITAGE",
Box 69,
MOORA, W.A. 6052.

LOWTHER HALL

SCHOOL GIRL MEMORIES

by Frances Allen (nee Johnston)



"Lowther Hall" Anglican Girls Grammar School

Its strange on looking back over the years to 1921 when at the age of 12 as a boarder, I entered Lowther Hall, Church of Englands Girl's Grammar School as it was called then. First impressions of people and places are difficult to recapture after such a long time, but several vivid memories stand out.

On my first day, a birds eye view from an upstairs window of a tall, thin, tartan clad figure, hurrying along a covered walkway with her black gown billowing out behind her in a blustery wind.

Like a witch on a broomstick, I thought apprehensively.

But this teacher was to become a valued friend as were several others. I felt I was surrounded by a warm, protective ring of very special people. One of these especially was Miss Gwendoline Madder, Acting Headmistress of Lowther Hall in 1923.

Life was routine, governed by rules, broken into segments by the sound of bells. Bells for 6.30 rising, bells for early morning piano practice; bells for meals; bells for homework supervised en masse by a teacher; and bells for bedtime.

But no bell tolled for the secret midnight supper. I was the Timekeeper, and usually woke at the right time. Girls, ghostly looking in their long night-gowns rose from their beds to remove the special delicacies from secret hiding places, and the feast was spread on the dormitory floor. Fruit salad was

eaten from a drinking glass, with the aid of a toothbrush!

But there was one disaster, a delectable crayfish was somehow overlooked until days later it made its unpleasant presence felt, and was hastily removed by a person or persons unknown.

Pillow fights were also popular, and the amiable Staff always were conveniently deaf.

On one occasion I recall that a climb on the roof of the Assembly Hall was duly noted by a teacher passing underneath, who exclaimed in shocked disbelief, "That's not you Frances is it?"

COLES GHOST

Every new boarder was always acquainted with the story of Coles ghost, and for one unfortunate girl it became real for when she opened her cupboard door to hang up her clothes, a dreadful sound came from the back of the cupboard and she let out a loud scream!

After that the speaking tube leading from the Ivy room — which incidentally was covered in Ivy leaves — to the Big Dormitory, which was once Ivy Cole's parent's master bedroom, was disconnected, and with it the ghost!

Then there were musical evenings with our dear Miss Roberts playing the piano while we sang, or listened, and sometimes the boarders would give an impromptu concert.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 24

On one occasion my young sister and I sang a rather risqué French song which we'd learned from a brother who had just returned from Seymour Training Camp — Oh, horror! What a faux pas! I can still remember the shocked look on Miss Robert's gentle face.

Storytelling times were a great source of pleasure to the boarders when Miss Short read aloud to us as we gathered round her in the lounge of an evening. I can recall even now such pieces as the "great, grey, green, greasy Limpopo river, all set about with fever trees" from Kipling's marvellous "Just So" stories, and how the hero in Stephen Leacock's, "Nonsense Novels" strode out of the house, mounted his horse, and rode off furiously in all directions.

Sometimes we were storytellers, sitting in front of a glowing fire in the dark, frightening ourselves and each other with ghost stories, while we were almost too afraid to go to bed.

At mealtimes, the Headmistress and Staff presided over each of the long tables with their starched white table-cloths, table napkins, and vases of flowers.

Each girl stood in her appointed place until 'Grace' was said, after which we would all be seated. Strict etiquette was observed. Elbows on tables were not permitted, as I remember Miss Roberts gently admonishing us by saying, "Girls, all joints on the table will be carved."

Then lastly, I have a very lovely memory of our first Headmistress, Miss Florence Hutton, who was very special to me. A few of us, clad in our nighties watched in fascination from upstairs, peeping through the banisters, at our seemingly austere Headmistress, dancing in a most romantic setting, with a distinguished looking man, in company with several other ladies and gentlemen. She married this gentleman and left the School in 1923.

To conclude: One of the most delightful memories is of the beautiful stained glassed windows, one on either side of the main doors leading into the lounge; one of which was lettered with these words — East, West, home's best." Lowther Hall was home to me for four years for which I am deeply grateful.

SA YING AND DOING

FAITHFUL: Well, I see that saying and doing are two things and hereafter I shall better observe this distinction.

CHRISTIAN: They are two things, indeed, and are as diverse as are the soul and the body; for, as the body without the soul is but a dead carcass, so saying, if it be alone, is but a dead carcass also. The soul of religion is the practical part. "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and the widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." Thus, Talkative is not ware of: he thinks that hearing and saying will make a good Christian, and thus he deceiveth his own soul. Hearing is but as the sowing of the seed; talking is not sufficient to prove that fruit is indeed in the heart and life. And let us assure ourselves that, at the day of doom, men shall be judged according to their fruits. It will not be said then, Did you believe? but, Were you doers, or talkers only? and accordingly, shall they be judged. The end of the world is compared to our harvest; and you know men at harvest regard nothing but fruit. Not that anything can be accepted that is not of faith; but I speak this to show you how insignificant the profession of Talkative will be at that day.

"THE PRILGRIM'S PROGRESS"
by John Bunyan